



Directorate of  
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# **Terrorism Review**

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**2 February 1984**

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GI TR 84-003  
2 February 1984

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**Terrorism  
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**Perspective*****Islamic Jihad: Increasing Threat to US Interests in Western Europe***

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Violence directed against US targets in Europe from pro-Iranian activists operating in the name of Islamic Jihad has become increasingly likely.

Iran is incensed over what it perceives as the active alignment of Western and moderate Arab governments behind Iraq. In addition, Tehran is extremely critical of the increasingly tough security measures being adopted by the Persian Gulf states against fundamentalist Islamic—particularly Shia—activists. Numerous reports, from apparently diverse and independent sources point to Iran's intention—or that of pro-Iranian groups—to attack US or French interests:

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Potentially more dangerous and more difficult to counter is the threat posed by the reported agreement between the international terrorist Carlos and the pro-Iranian Lebanese Islamic Amal group of Husayn Musawi to cooperate on terrorist operations in Europe. Although these attacks have thus far been aimed at the French, US involvement in Lebanon could just as easily be used as a rationale for terrorist attacks against US interests in Europe. Carlos's claim for the 31 December and 1 January bombings in France and in Tripoli, Lebanon, against French targets—asserting they were in retaliation for French actions against Shias in Lebanon—lends credibility to the purported collusion. An agreement between them would serve as a convenient division of labor between the two anti-French terrorist groups:

- Islamic Amal could take advantage of links to a group with established capabilities in Europe and a successful anti-French terrorist record. Carlos has

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served as a mercenary for the Syrian Government and would expect financial benefits—probably from Musawi's Iranian backers.

- Carlos could use the agreement as justification to continue his attacks against the French in retaliation for the 1982 arrest in Paris of two of his associates. In this regard, we speculate that he also will continue to take credit for Islamic Amal's terrorist activities in Lebanon. The bombing of the French Cultural Center in Tripoli, however, more likely was done by the Lebanese group than by Carlos. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] As in Lebanon, Iran could mount attacks against diplomatic facilities and personnel, using car bombs or other explosive devices. Direct assassination attempts against known or identifiable Americans—wearing uniforms or in cars bearing diplomatic license plates—also are possible. Attacks against such soft targets would be consistent with an emerging trend in Lebanon where enhanced security around hard targets, such as US military installations, has encouraged a shift toward targeting of individuals.

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An additional danger to US interests is posed by the so-called demonstration effect—that is, spectacular terrorist operations such as the multiple bombings in Kuwait stimulate activity by other extremist groups or individuals with real or imagined grievances. Fortunately the threat of imitative attacks recedes rapidly as publicity about the latest terrorist success wanes. The danger remains greatest, however, in countries such as Spain, Germany, and France where large numbers of expatriate workers or students could overtax host government intelligence and security capabilities by forcing authorities to react to threats and hoaxes. [REDACTED]

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The excitement and approbation generated by successful terrorist operations against US targets may incite radical elements to organize protests or to turn peaceful demonstrations into violent confrontations with local authorities. Although not within the strict definition of terrorism, such incidents have sometimes resulted in serious harm to US facilities and personnel. Most notably, the US Embassies in Libya and Pakistan were sacked following the seizure of the US Embassy in Tehran. In Western Europe, however, where security officials are experienced in controlling and containing large-scale protests, demonstrations are less likely to turn violent. [REDACTED]

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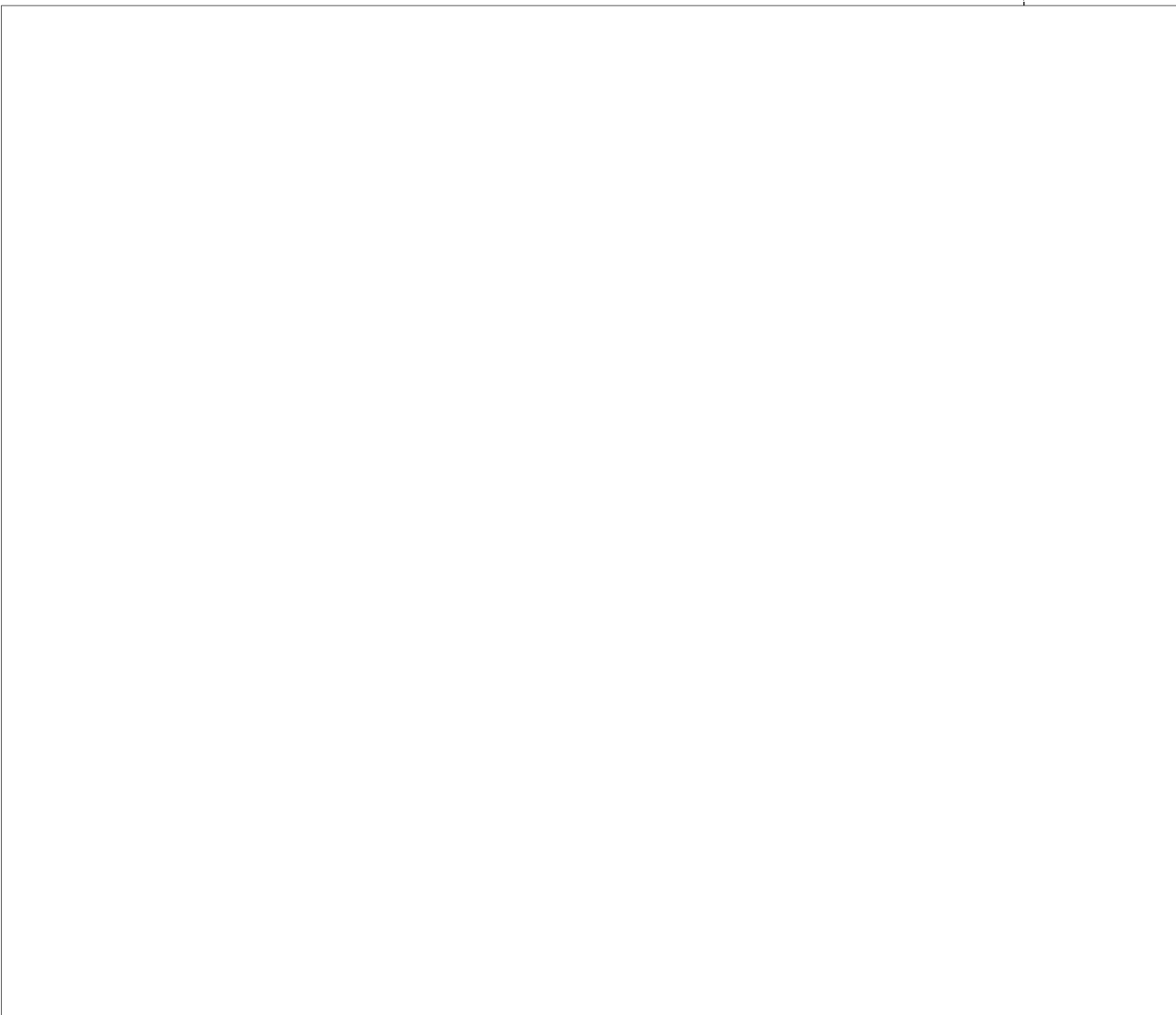
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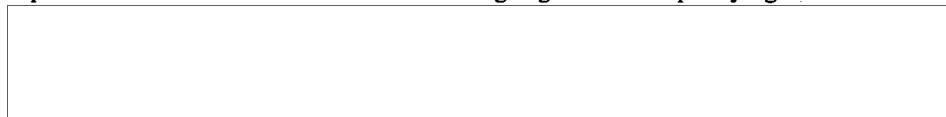
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## Highlights

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**Significant Developments** *Spain: Basque Separatists Assassinate Spanish General.* Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) has claimed responsibility for the murder of Lt. Gen. Guillermo Quintana Lacci, former captain general of Spain's first military district and a political conservative who favored a stronger government policy against terrorism.



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[ ] The murder comes on the heels of threats against Spanish and Belgian officials—the latter for refusing to release imprisoned ETA members—clearly made to demonstrate ETA's continued vitality in the face of counterterrorist successes claimed both by Spain and France. [ ]

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**Arrest in Disappearance of Corsican Separatist.** The 31 December 1983 arrest in the United States of Jean Marc Leccia—a prime suspect in the kidnaping and presumed murder of prominent Corsican separatist leader Guy Orsoni—may help calm Corsican separatist violence. Following Orsoni's disappearance in June 1983, the outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) assassinated two men allegedly involved in the kidnaping and conducted numerous bombings throughout the island. Leccia's extradition and trial may quiet Corsican demands for justice in the case and decrease the level of terrorist violence. [ ]

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**Turkish Terrorists in Organizational Phase.** Turkish police believe the leftist terrorist group Revolutionary Way (Dev Yol) is in the process of reorganizing and building a financial base in order to finance future activities. The recent arrest of 35 Dev Yol members led to Turkish National Police raids on nine safehouses used by the group. One terrorist was killed and 28 captured, two of whom were Dev Yol Central Committee members. Interrogations revealed the existence of a cache containing arms and gold. Confiscated documents did not reveal plans or intentions to mount attacks in the near future, however. [ ]

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**Greece: Update on the Investigation Into the Tsantes Assassination.** The Greek Minister of Public Order, in a meeting with US Embassy officials, implied that the Greek police have identified the members of the "17 November" group who murdered US Naval Captain George Tsantes last November. Their arrest has been hampered, however, by the inability of the officials to assemble legal evidence

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needed for prosecution. The minister stated he believes that the group is small—  
“about five or ten”—and probably does not include the same suspects involved in  
the murder of CIA Station Chief Richard Welch in 1975 and several Greek police  
officials over the last decade.

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## The Iraqi Dawa Party [REDACTED]

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The 13 Iraqis accused of bombing the US Embassy in Kuwait on 12 December 1983 are all members of the Dawa Party, [REDACTED] Dawa is the only credible Shia-based opposition group currently operating in Iraq. The party exploded a series of bombs in Baghdad early last year, and this provoked a ruthless crackdown on Dawa by Iraq's security force. Until the Kuwait bombings Dawa largely had been quiescent. [REDACTED]

### The History of Dawa in Iraq

Dawa claims a constituency among 8 million Iraqi Shias. The Shia sect of Islam forms a majority of Iraq's population. The Shias are concentrated in the strategic oil regions of southern Iraq. The sect traditionally has been discriminated against by the numerically smaller but more aggressive Iraqi Sunnis; Iraq's current ruler, President Saddam Husayn, and the clique surrounding him largely are Sunnis. [REDACTED]

Dawa first came to the attention of the Iraqi security force, Mukhabarat, in the late seventies. Young Shia seminarians and minor clerics, inspired by Khomeini's rise to power in neighboring Iran, called for the overthrow of President Husayn and his "godless" Ba'th regime. Party militants provoked numerous riots during Shia religious observances, [REDACTED]

By late 1979 Dawa-inspired violence flared throughout the Shia-dominated cities of southern Iraq and in Baghdad's poorer Shia ghettos. Several minor Ba'thist officials were killed by crowds, goaded by Dawa agitators. [REDACTED] the party bombed a railway train between Basrah and Baghdad. Dawa's terror campaign peaked in April 1980, with the attempted assassination of a high Ba'th official, Iraq's present Foreign Minister, Tariz Aziz. [REDACTED]

Saddam Husayn responded with a ruthless campaign of repression. [REDACTED] he executed approximately 900 suspected Dawa Party members and jailed more than 2,000. Among the Shias jailed was a prominent cleric, Ayatollah Muhammad Baqr Sadr, who subsequently died in prison and is today revered as a martyr of the movement. Husayn also [REDACTED] deported over 33,000 Iranian Shias living in Iraq. Surviving Dawa members fled into exile either in Iran or the Gulf. [REDACTED]

The outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980 revived Dawa's fortunes. Tehran took over funding of Dawa, whereas previously the party depended heavily on subventions from wealthy Shias in Jordan and the Gulf, according to Western scholars. [REDACTED]

### Organization of Dawa

Dawa today is divided into two separate wings—a radical wing, headed by Muhammad Baqr al Hakim, based in Tehran and supportive of Khomeini's Islamic Revolution, and a conservative wing under Muhammad Baqr's brother, Mahdi. Mahdi, who operates out of London, rejects Khomeini's concept of an Islamic state. Mahdi wants a liberal, pluralist government to rule in Iraq after the overthrow of Saddam Husayn. Despite their differing views over the form of government best for Iraq, the brothers cooperate in running Dawa: Muhammad Baqr acts as the party's liaison to Khomeini and the Iranian clerics; Mahdi is close to the secular, Arab opponents of Iraq—Syria and Libya. [REDACTED]

Dawa claims up to 40,000 members, but we believe the figure is closer to 1,000. The party has an action arm of not more than 100 members called the [REDACTED]

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Mujahedin. This unit has claimed responsibility for the following bombings inside Iraq:

2 Jan 82	General headquarters of the Popular Army Command in Baghdad destroyed by car bomb.
April 82	The al Dawrah refinery near Baghdad bombed.
1 Aug 82	Car bomb destroyed Iraqi Ministry of Planning.
15 Dec 82	Car bomb exploded at Iraqi News Agency, Baghdad.
5 Mar 83	A bomb exploded at the Air France office in Baghdad, killing the office manager. A similar device defused at nearby Kuwaiti Airlines office.
21 Apr 83	Iraqi radio and television station and Air Force Intelligence headquarters bombed.

The Mujahedin is led by the youngest al Hakim brother, Abdal Aziz, who last year claimed to have reestablished Dawa's underground apparatus in Iraq. Shortly after Abdal Aziz made this claim, however, the Mukhabarat rounded up 70 members of the al Hakim family still living in Iraq and executed six at random, according to US diplomats in Baghdad. After that Dawa/Mujahedin operations ceased.

#### The Future of Dawa

So far Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has effectively neutralized Dawa within Iraq. He has suppressed the organization ruthlessly, but he has also tried to ameliorate outstanding Shia grievances and thereby won sympathy for his regime, according to US diplomats in Baghdad. For example, he appointed Shias to high posts in the government, undercutting Dawa's claim that Shias are discriminated against in Iraq. Saddam also spends lavishly on refurbishing Shia mosques and has ordered Shia ghettos rehabilitated.

A significant shift of Shia sympathy toward Dawa would create serious problems for Husayn. With the backing of the community Dawa could carry on its antiregime activity practically with impunity. We do not foresee such community support for Dawa developing in the near future.

If Kuwaiti authorities definitely establish Iraqi Dawa complicity in the US Embassy attacks, it would mean the group has changed tactics. Previously, Dawa concentrated on striking targets inside Iraq. The al Hakims gave priority to bringing about the fall of

Saddam Husayn. Dawa's Baghdad operations were designed to undermine Iraqi morale on the home front and break the people's will to resist.

The Iranian clerics may have coerced the al Hakims into cooperating with Tehran's campaign to subvert the moderate Arab states of the Gulf, Iraq's chief financial backers.

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## Chronology

*This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. It does not treat events listed in previous editions of the chronology unless new information has been received. (U)*

**2 January 1984**

**Colombia: Kidnaped US Citizen Released**

Russell Martin Stendal, kidnaped in August by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), was released unharmed after his family paid a \$62,000 ransom. [REDACTED]

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**4 January 1984**

**West Germany: Attempted Bombing at NATO Facility**

Near Bremen, intruders at an unguarded NATO ammunition depot planted an incendiary device, which did not ignite. Depot buildings were painted with anti-US/NATO slogans and the RAF/RZ logo. [REDACTED]

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**West Germany: Arson Assault Against Bundeswehr Facility**

An arson attack against an explosives depot resulted in light damage. No group has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

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**11 January 1984**

**Panama: Temporary Asylum to Basque Terrorists**

Six Spanish ETA members arrested by French authorities have been accepted by the Panamanian Government until they can find refuge in another country. [REDACTED]

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**13 January 1984**

**Honduras: Bomb Explosion**

A small bomb exploded at the Trujillo airstrip, causing only minor damage and no personal injuries. No group has claimed credit; the bombing may have been a manifestation of labor discontent. [REDACTED]

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**Turkey: Antiterrorist Operations Continue**

Turkish security forces captured six members of the leftist Turkish People's Liberation Party Front "Swift Ones" (TPLP-SO) in Adana. Printed propaganda and arms also were confiscated. We believe continued Turkish counterterrorism efforts may have prevented terrorist violence planned by those arrested. [REDACTED]

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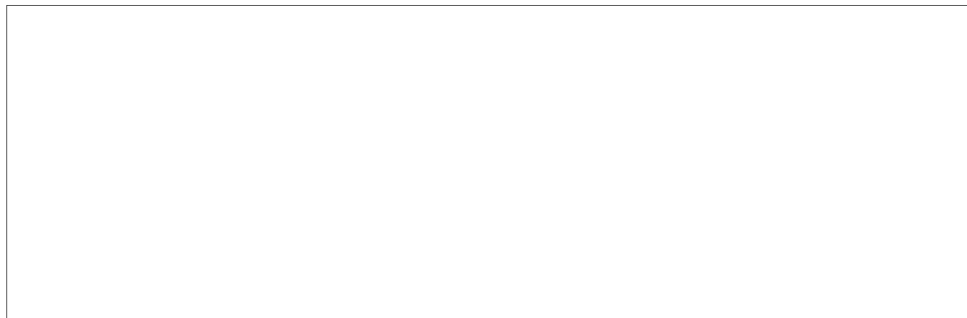
16 January 1984

**Chile: MIR Terrorists Enter Papal Nunciature**

Four armed members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) clandestinely entered the compound of the Vatican's diplomatic mission in Santiago and asked for asylum. The terrorists—three of whom are suspected in the August assassination of the metropolitan Santiago governor—turned their weapons over to the Papal Nuncio. The Papal Nunciature has requested safe conduct out of Chile for the four MIR members. While the government will find it difficult to justify releasing them, particularly following the December wave of terrorist activity, Chile does not want to disrupt the Beagle Channel negotiations being conducted under the auspices of the Vatican. [REDACTED]

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17 January 1984



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**Italy: Burning of Italian Air Force Aircraft at Pisa Air Base**

Five unknown intruders set fire to a military aircraft scheduled to pick up Italian MNF troops in Beirut the following day. Pisa Air Base has been the target of a number of threats over the past several months. No individual or group has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

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**Bangladesh: American Citizens Abducted**

Four expatriates working on a Shell Oil petroleum exploration project were abducted in the Chittagong Hill tracts by the Shanti Bahini, a loose organization of tribal dissidents who have long opposed settlement there by Muslim Bangladeshis. Two of the individuals were US citizens employed by Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE) in Bangkok. A Dutch employee of Shell Oil and a New Zealand employee of PAE also were abducted. One American was released promptly and returned to Chittagong. Shell is working closely with the Bangladesh Government to secure the release of the others. The Shanti Bahini are demanding \$20,000, medicines, and the removal of the Bangladesh Army from the area. [REDACTED]

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18 January 1984

**Pakistan: Midair Explosion on Air France**

A Paris-bound Air France flight that originated in Manila and stopped in Bangkok and Karachi experienced an explosion in its cargo hold 20 minutes after it left Karachi en route to Dharan, Saudi Arabia. The plane, carrying 264 passengers and 15 crew members, returned safely to Karachi after suffering serious structural damage. Investigating authorities have detained the Pakistani family who owned the suitcase that contained the combustible material. [REDACTED]

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**19 January 1984****Burma: Train Bombing Near Rangoon**

A bomb exploded in the undercarriage of a morning commuter train on the outskirts of Rangoon, killing two people and injuring eight others. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident. Suspicion falls on the Karen National Union, which has threatened to carry out bomb attacks in Rangoon in connection with the 12 February 1984 Union Day celebrations commemorating the unity of Burmese ethnic groups. [REDACTED]

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**Spain: French Banks Bombed**

In Bilbao, molotov cocktails were thrown at two French banks. No group has claimed responsibility, but we suspect the bombings are ETA responses to recent French and Spanish counterterrorism campaigns. [REDACTED]

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**Spain: Bomb Blasts US Firm**

In San Sebastian, the Basque terrorist group Iraultza claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Ford Motor Company showroom, which caused property damage but no injuries. The group, which opposes US involvement in Central America and supports the antinuclear movement, was responsible for several earlier bombings of US businesses in the Madrid area. [REDACTED]

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**20 January 1984****Spain: Bomb Blasts Catalan Tax Offices**

Bomb attacks against two Catalan tax offices in Barcelona have been claimed by the leftwing urban guerrilla group GRAPO. These attacks caused no injuries but GRAPO did claim responsibility for the deaths of two police officers in Madrid on 2 January. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

**El Salvador: Insurgents May Have Targeted US Personnel**

Salvadoran insurgents claim they attempted to blow up a Salvadoran aircraft carrying US advisers during its takeoff from a San Miguel airfield. The operation apparently miscarried when a private plane tripped the homemade mine, which was planted on the runway, killing the Salvadoran pilot and severely injuring the six passengers. [REDACTED]

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**21 January 1984****Italy: Libyan Diplomat Shot**

Two unidentified assailants critically wounded Libya's ranking diplomat in Rome. A caller identifying himself as a member of an unknown group, called "The Volcano" in Arabic, claimed credit for the assassination. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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**Italy: Bombing Outside Milan Bank**

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A bomb exploded outside a bank in central Milan, breaking windows and damaging cars, but causing no injuries. No one has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

**Singapore: Explosion at Aerospace Show**

A rocket grenade explosion at Singapore's military booth at Asia Aerospace '84, Asia's largest civilian and military aerospace exhibition, killed one person and injured eight, including two Americans. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. [REDACTED]

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22 January 1984

**West Germany: Firebombing at McGraw Kaserne**

In Munich, an office adjoining the post exchange at the US Army's McGraw Kaserne was partially destroyed by a firebomb. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. [REDACTED]

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**Uganda: Four Europeans Killed in Shooting Incidents**

Unidentified gunmen in two incidents in Kampala killed three Swiss citizens and a British World Bank accountant in two separate incidents. Another Swiss national was critically injured. The attacks may have been carried out by guerrillas affiliated with the antigovernment National Resistance Army who hoped to wreck a Uganda International Donors Conference that convened in Paris on 24 January to discuss financial aid for Uganda's troubled economy. [REDACTED]

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**Lebanon: Credit Claimed for Kerr Murder**

Anonymous callers claimed responsibility for the killing of American University President Malcolm Kerr for Islamic Jihad. No such group is believed to exist, but the name has been used in the past by Iranian-backed Shia radical elements in claiming credit for previous terrorist acts in Lebanon. [REDACTED]

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23 January 1984

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**Chile: Terrorists Blow Up Subway Car**

Two powerful bombs placed in a Santiago subway car exploded during morning rush hour. They caused considerable damage but no casualties because the train had reached the final station and had discharged its passengers. Had the bombs been detonated minutes earlier, there probably would have been considerable loss of life. In contrast to most other attacks on the subway system, the bombs were placed on a car rather than under a rail line. No one has claimed responsibility for the incident. [REDACTED]

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